NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1899.—TEN PAGES.

Vol.L.... No. 16, 077.

PARNELL LOATH TO GO.

HE SAYS HE WILL NOT RESIGN UNLESS THE

IRISH PEOPLE DESIRE IT. MICHAEL DAVITT'S PLAIN WORDS TO THE DIS-

GRACED LEADER-MR. MORLEY REFERS

TO THE SCANDAL IN A SPEECH. London, Nov. 20 .- Mr. Parnell has sent to sev eral of his colleagues a communication to the effect lish party, and he does not seek their now. The Irish people, not English politicians, must decide the question of the leadership of the Nationalist party. At the present critical juncture he would be false to his duty to Ireland if he should desert his position because of private matters with which politics have no concern. When his mission is accomplished and justice has been won for Ireland after her long struggle against overwhelming odds, the people may choose whom they will to conduct their local affairs. Il they desire others as leaders, they will be able to select the men of

In response to an inquiry Mr. Gladstone has telegraphed that it is not true that he has conveyed any intimations to Mr. Parnell as to the course he should pursue in consequence of the result of the

"The Labor World," Michael Davitt's paper, says: "Mr. Parnell is under a moral cloud which he has brought upon himself. The crisis which he has caused in the Home Rule movement is the gravest that has occurred in ten years. There is only one course for Mr. Parnell to pursue. That is to efface himself from public life for the brief period which must ensue before he can legally marry Mrs. O'Shea.

" Is the people's support of the Home Rule movement to be imperilled by the refusal of Mr. Parnell to separate his personality from the interests of Home Rule?"

Mr. Paraell, the paper says, cannot plead ignorance of the feeling of the Liberal party regarding his new position. The paper holds that those who argue that the control of the Irish party is the sole affair of the Irish people, and that nothing will be involved or jeopardized if they do not repudiate Parnell's leadership, unconsciously play into the hands of the enemies of Home Rule. Others, with surpassing, extraordinary ignorance of the necessities of this political crisis, and with the wild extravagance of blind zeal, say that Parnell, as a Protestant, is not morally responsible to the Catholics. Those who advance the latter argument, says "The Labor World," are shaking the very foundations upon which Home Rule stands in England. The paper

"Mr. Parnell is asked to make a small sacrifice in return for the sacrifices that a confiding and generous people have made for him. He must not consider his own political future in this crisis, but what is the best course to adopt in the interest of Home Rule in England. He must remember that he defied Irish popular sentiment when he rode roughshod over the feelings and opinions of his own party, when in 1886, in the presence of another serious crisis, he thrust O'Shea upon the electors of Galway. The wounds thereby inflicted upon the minds of his ablest followers are yet unhealed. Loyalty to the union, fidelity to the cause, compelled his colleagues to gulp down their indignation. Will Mr. Parnell now ask a similar sacrifice from his Home Rule friends

Mr. Morley addressed a meeting of the Libertl Federation at Sheffield to-day. Two thousand delegates were present. Mr. Morley declared that public opinion was strongly in favor of an eighthour limit for miners' work. The Liberals, he aid, must determine whether the State ought to intervene in this matter. He did not oppose State intervention whenever it was proved that such intervention could achieve good ends. Referring to General Booth's scheme, he spoke in favor of experiments being made toward making better the miserable condition of the poores classes. He approved disestablishment of the Church in Wales and local option. Turning to Irish matters, he attacked Mr. Balfour for using language against his opponents which lowered the tone of political controversy and degraded public life. Mr. Balfour's words at Liverpool accusing the veteran Liberal statesman of lying would make a small impression upon Mr. Gladstone. and would be quickly effaced by the great voice of the Federation delegates assuring their leader They had special difficulties and anxieties at this moment, but they never expected, when they embarked on this voyage, cloudless skies and summer seas. Having put their hands to the work, it was their duty to keep the great Irish national question apart from personal considerations which did not belong to it.— It was their duty now, as it always had been, to hold that question aloft to public view. This doubtless happehed to be difficult at a moment when the country was stirred by anxious incidents and painful disclosures. ("Hear, hear!") This matter might be considered in its proper time and place. But they should not slacken for a moment their devotion to what they had undertaken. (Prolonged cheering.) Only let them recognize that none of these disclosures in the slightest degree derogated from the justice, urgency and sacredness of a great cause. (Cheers.) That cause was as sound to-day as it ever was, and it became from day to day more treen as it drew nearer to the final issue. (Cheers.) So it was more than ever necessary to look at the case on its merits, and allow nothing else, however grave, and which might be considered in its proper time and place to slacken for a moment their devotion to what they had undertaken.

"The Journal "Irish Catholic says: "Mr. Parseas. Having put their hands to the work, it

grave, and which might be considered in its proper time and place to slacken for a moment their devotion to what they had undertaken.

"The Journal" (Irish Catholic) says: "Mr. Parnell has wounded deeply the moral and religious sense of the people. He has sinned nearly as much against Ireland as against morality. He has needlessly created what may be a barrier to the national movement."

Dublin, Nov. 20.—"The Freeman's Journal," commenting on the attitude of Mr. Stead in re-

Dublin, Nov. 20.—"The Freeman's Journal," commenting on the attitude of Mr. Stead in regard to Mr. Parnell, says that he is a raging lion seeking to devour any one who disputes his argument that Mr. Parnell ought to be driven into eternal darkness. Mr. Stead, "The Journal" says, has called a meeting of the vigilance associations to consider whether Mr. Parnell is a fit leader of the Irish Nationalists. In regard to "The Pall Mall Gazette's" scepticism "The Journal's London correspondent asserts that he has received Mr. Parnell's personal declaration that he does not intend to resign his leadership. The whole Irish party, "The Journal" declares, stands in a solid phalanx at Parnell's back.

"United Ireland" says: "Ireland's character for morality will intensify the scorn of the people for those canting hypocrites who think that publicity is the essence of sin. Now," it says, "is the time to repay Mr. Parnell for his public tervices. In reply to the affected purists and Pharisees we say: 'We have our leader and mean to keep him.'"

"The Irish Catholic" says Parnell has sinned mearly as much against Ireland as against morality, but the grave political exigency demands that he continue to be the leader of his party.

In the convention of Nationalists of County Galway to-day, fifty priests being present, Sir Thomas Esmonde, M. P. for Dublin County, South, and that the Irish would be the greatest of fools if they changed their leader. Commoners Sheeny, Melan and other speakers indorsed this sentiment. The statement is made in Nationalist circles here that Mr. Parnell will resign his seat in Parliament at the end of the session and will offer thus if for re-election.

At the great Nationalist meeting held to-day in Leinster Hall, Mr. Kenny, M. P., read a telestam from the Irish delegates now in America in which they expressed their stanch adherence in Mr. Parnell.

The Lord Mayor made the opening address. He will the only crime of which Ireland would take in the leader of the Irish party, said he did not ignore the serious nature of the question they had to encounter, but he was sure that it could not const them a single friend who had supported them from the first.

Theothy Healy, in seconding Mr. McCarthy's Inmothy Healy, in seconding Mr.

motion, said that for Irishmen Parnell was less a man than an institution. If Parnell resigned he would immediately be re-elected. If the Irish party discarded their leader they would see a pretty party working in Parliament for Irelandaparty containing Socialists, land nationalizers and others with whom they were not in sympathy. The Mayor of Cork and others supported Mr. McCarthy's resolution, which was carried amid great enthusiasm.

Sir Thomas Esmonde, Messrs. Redmond and Leamy and other prominent Nationalists made

Leamy and other prominent Nationalists made

T. P. Gill, M. P., sent yesterday a letter to Patrick that as long as he is supported by his colleagues and the Irish people he will remain at the helm in politics. He says that he has never sought either office or reward of any kind from any Engcause. In this letter Mr. Odil returns thanks for the "whole-souled American welcome" which the Irish leaders received. He says, in closing: "It was an encouraging and inspiriting omen at the outset of our mission to see the united zeal with which several different organizations of Irish Americans worked together for the common purpose of giving to the representatives who came to plead the cause of the old land in her hour of trial such practical and generous aid."

subscriptions which were given in response to the appeal of the Irish members at their meetings on the previous evening in Buffalo, and in Norwich, Conn., were proof that the Irish race abroad as well as the Irish in Ireland were determined now more than ever to stand by Parnell and the great cause which he had carried almost to the verge of victory, and which is certain to be triumphant at an early day.

Togarding Mr. Balfour's recent speech at Grimsby.

Mr. Gill said that the "calumny unexampled in English history" by which the Irish Secretary said he was assailed consisted of the Irish leaders telling the truth about him and his governing officials in Ireland. "England about him and his governing cincians in Irecand. Largain had the ear of the world for such a length of time," continued Mr. Gill, "that she had the world on her side for a long time. Now that the world is hearing the Irish side, and has come to back us up in the struggle, Mr. Balfour says that what we say is calumny. If the question involved were not so serious, what Mr. Balfour says would make me laugh, as it would any fair-minded man who understood the question."

Tipperary, Nov. 20.-In the Court of Sessions to-day the hearing was begun on the summonses against Mr. Harrison, M. P., and others, for riot. An adjournment was asked, on the ground that Mr. Harrison was ill and unable to be present. The request for adjournment was refused, and the court granted a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Harrison. The examination of Mr. Coddell, who had charge of the police on the day of the riot, was begun, and was adjourned.

The court then considered the question of estrea of recognizances in the cases of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien. Mr. Redmond, counsel for the defendants, contended that the recognizances had lapsed through the alterations made in the original summonses. The court, however, estreated the recognizances, but

MR. BALFOUR THANKS THE UNIONISTS. London, Nov. 20 .- Mr. Balfour, closing the Liverpool campaign to-night, dilated on the value and solidity of the Unionist alliance, which, he declared, had falsified the predictions of its speedy dissolution because it was composed of men having the honor of their country at heart and not mere place hunters. The Liberal Unionists had shown public spirit and devotion, and had rendered a service to the country which it was impossible to overestimate. He said he believed although the alliance was based only on the Irish problem it would be a lasting one through a common opposition to the methods and policy introduced by the Parnellite alliance, which in the long run would alienate every sober, rational body of opinion in the country from the Gladstonia party. Mr. Balfour declared that no lealousy existed among the leaders of the Unionist alliance. He added that he desired, on behalf of the Conservatives.

added that he desired, on behalf of the Conservatives, to express most heartily thanks for the support accorded by dissidents without which it would have been impossible for the Government to have been the power for good which he believed it had been.

Mr. Balfour concluded his remarks with an acknowledgment of the kindness always extended to himself personally in Liverpool. Later, he briefly thanked the members of the Primrose League for an address presented by them. At the conclusion of the speech-making Mr. Balfour attended a banquet given in his honor by the Conservative Club.

TRAGEDY ON A RAILWAY TRAIN. TWO MEN MURDERED AND ROBBED ON THE

Warsaw, Nov. 29.-When the Vienna mail train reached Kutno to-day it was discovered that two of the passengers had been murdered and robbed

INDICATIONS THAT THE MURDER WAS THE WORK OF NIHILISTS.

Paris, Nov. 20.-The niece of General Schiverskoff, who was found Tuesday with a bullet wound in his head in the Hotel de Bade and who died yesterday, has arrived here for the purpose of arranging the details of her uncle's funeral. At the request of the Russian Embassy no autopsy will be held. The Governmen has closed MM. Bernoff's Franco-Russian Rooms, on Rue Royale, where Padlewsky, the Russian Pole, who s suspected of the murder, was employed prior to his of their reverence, affection and loyalty. (Cheers.) disappearance, and is acting in an energetic manner against the Nihilists who live in Paris.

"Le Main" says the police believe that the killing of General Seliverskoff was an act of private vengcance. Padlewsky, the paper says, was the lover of a girl who had been enticed by a woman, at the instance of General Schiverskoff, into a house of ill-fame, and this, it is claimed, was the motive for the crime. A liaison ex isted between the woman who induced the girl to visit he house and General Seliverskoff.

Nihilists here affirm that the General at the time of his death was director of the Russian police in France, and that he played an important part in the recent arrests of Nihilists in Paris.

The newspapers recall the fact that a servant of General Seliverskoff, named Muller, was assassinated in Paris in 1868, and that the murderer was never found.

Paris in 1868, and that the murderer was never found. Since that time the General received a number of letters threatening him with death.

The "Ectair" says that a Ninlist committee decided that if Sophia Gunsberg, who was arrested at St. Petersburg for having bombs in her possession, was sentenced to death General Seliverskoff would be killed as soon thereafter as possible. The woman was sentenced to be hanged last Monday and the shooting of the General occurred the day after.

Padlewsky arrived here simultaneously with General Seliverskoff, and it is believed he followed the General from St. Petersburg. The Nihilist Mendelsohn had several interviews with Padlewsky last week and is known to have given him money.

Another Russian has been arrested in connection with the murder. All the prisoners decline to answer questions.

tions.

A person resembling Padlewsky crossed the Belgian frontier on Tuesday night.

Dr. Brouardel has made a report on the death of General seliverskoff. He says that death resulted from the effects of a single bullet-wound; that the bullet entered behind the ear, and that the shot was fired at a distance of from fifteen to twenty centimetres (about six to eight inches).

A fuceral service for the murdered general will be held to-morrow. The body will afterward be taken to Russia.

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 20.-The Brazilian Government has rescinded the decrees of banishment against ex-Province of Rio Janeiro, and Senhor Martins, ex-President of Rio Grande do Sul.

Lisbon, Nov. 20.-The "Official Journal" to-day put lishes a decree allowing the unrestricted transit of goods between Beira and the British sphere in Africa subject to an ad valorem duty of 3 per cent. It also publishes a decree providing for the free navigation of the Zambesi and Shire rivers by all natives.

London, Nov. 20.-The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, the well-known preacher, is suffering from an attack of

TO LOOK FOR GOLD IN A COPPER MINE. Dublin, Nov. 20.-A French syndicate has pur-

Dublin, Nov. 20 .- "The Freeman's Journal " in its ssue to-day hints that the Government is considering a surprise to be sprung upon the people at the nex teneral election for members of the House of Commons

ITALIAN REPUBLICANS IN THE AUDIENCE. Nice, Nov. 20 .- During the performance of the play France" by some of the spectators were responded to by others of "Long live Italy." A number of Italian Republicans were present, and they interspersed the

· QUEEN EMMA TAKES THE OATH. GRAVE QUESTIONS THAT MAY ARISE HEREAFTER OVER THE DUCKY OF LUXEMBURG.

The Hague, Nov. 20 .- Queen Emma to-day took the oath as Regent of the kingdom. The route taken by the Queen in going from the palace to the Parliament House, where the ceremony took place, was lined with spectators, and Her Majesty was cordially greeted

Queen Emma, in a proclamation, says that she is fully aware of the magnitude of her task at this critical juncture, and accepts it for love of the people, relying upon the support of her faithful subjects. She adds: "The King has set me a lofty example of activity and devotion to the interests of the country which have always distinguished the house of Orange."

the name of her daughter, Princess Wilhelmine, will not cause the slightest ripple in the internal policy of the country. The Regent is loved by the people, whose sympathies she has won since King William took unto himself as his spouse, twelve years ago, the beautiful girl of the noble family of Valdeck and Pyrmont. On the other hand, the Netherlands have remained, in fact, the same republican country depicted by Motley and the royal power was royal only in name; the rea government resting with the "States General." The mly important question in regard to Holland proper have to be married, thus giving to the country another dynasty to succeed that of Orange, Nassan. The wise acres already say that the only husband-king who could be accepted by Holland will be a son of the Prince of Wales. The patriotic fears about the maintenance of the integrity and the independence of the Netherlands would not tolerate a marriage with a Belgian or a Ger-

But an international question of great important has been raised by the withdrawal of King William III from his royal functions. Holland possesses the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, an appanage of the house of Nassau, and which enjoys the privilege of the Salie law, that is, cannot be governed by a woman. The German Duke of Nassau has therefore been already proclaimed Grand Duke of Luxemburg, and though he was dispossessed by Prussia, in 1866, of his sovereign lovernment. It is feared that he will not oppose very sternly the Germanization of the Luxemburg, whos confines are France and Belgium, and the occupation of which is of such great importance that, in 1867, the question nearly brought war between France and Prussia. Holland has never cared much about he distant Grand Duchy, especially since the convention of 1867 caused the famous fortress of Luxemburg to dismardled. Foreign representatives at the James of 1867 caused the famous fortress of Luxemburg to be dismantied. Foreign representatives at the Hague were accredited to "the King of Holland and the Grand Duke of Luxemburg," but Dutch Ministers abroad dropped the last appellation, and were accredited only as the representatives of "the King of Holland." The Cabinet of the Hague will not resist any better than the Duke of Nassau the encroachments of Germany into the Grand Duchy. The German newspapers already say that soon the French language, which is that of the inhabitants, will give way to the Teutonic tongue. Luxemburg may again come to be a firebrand in Europe, if the German project of annexation is carried out.

TO TURKEY AND EGYPT FOR REST. MINISTER REID TO TAKE A VACATION AFTER HIS LABORS IN BEHALF OF AMERICAN

PRODUCERS. Paris, Nov. 20.-Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the United State Minister, accompanied by Mrs. Reid, left here to-night for a two-months' tour of Turkey and Egypt. Many friends went to the station to bid them adjeu. Minister has been kept in Paris all summer working with the French Government for the removal of the now takes a well-earned rest. It is understood that there will be no change in legislation affecting American interests here until the end of January. The Chamber is now engaged on the budget, which it must bass before adjourning, and it must adjourn about the Senatorial elections. While Mr. Reid will reveal nothing concerning the status of his negotiations with the Government, it is believed that his departure for a holiday in good spirits augurs well for the success of

President Carnot is gratified at his election as an honorary member of the Eunker Hill Monument As first honorary member, and to-day he sent a handsome acknowledgment through Minister Reid. The latter presented Colonel Harrison Ritchie, of Boston, to President Carnot the other day to enable Colonel Ritchie to hand to the President the certificate of his election. To-day Mr. Reid received a Sevres bust from President Carnot, with a letter asking Mr. Reid to transmit the bust to the association, to be placed in its assembly rooms as a souvenir of President Carnot's appreciation.

PROFESSOR KOCH EXPLAINS HIS GREAT DIS

Berlin, Nov. 20. The "Frank Courier" states that the lymph used by Professor Koch for the cure of tuberculosis is prepared in an incubating stove within a space that is hermetically sealed and sterilized and thereby rendered free from fungus. The interior of the airtight space is divided by an unglazed porcelain diaphragm into an upper and lower section. In the upper section is placed a salted meat broth in a gelatinous state, containing colonies of the tubercle liquid drops slowly through the porcelain plate inte the lower section. The liquid then contains all the secretory products, but is free from all living or dead germs or reproductive spores, and is the lymph as

is killed, and at the same time the injected particles retain sufficient strength to detach and expel the dead germs, together with the dead tissue. The reparative

Empress Frederick to-day gave an audience to Professor Koch, who explained to her the results already obtained from the use of his curative lymph and the benefits he hoped would be conferred upon humanity

A meeting of the Medical Society was held to-day at which Professor Virchow, the celebrated German physician, presided. Professor Virchow made an address, in which he defended Professor Koch against the charge of having prematurely published the facts regarding his discovery. The first information he gave regarding the subject, Professor Virchow said, was given to the Medical Congress recently held in Berlin, and the disclosures he then made were in compliance with the urgent request of a committee of the Congress and Dr. von Gossler. Prussian Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Education, and Medichal Affairs. The "Nachrichten" says that Emperor Whiliam has bestowed the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle upon Professor Koch.

Three patients treated by the Koch method are reported dead. They were all in a critical condition before they received the injections.

Physicians are agreed that Dr. Koch's remedy proves effective only in the treatment of mild cases of the disease.

proves effective only in the treatment of mild cases of the disease.

The municipal authorities have resolved to confer the freedom of the city upon Dr. Koch. They have also voted funds and appointed a committee to pro-vide a temporary hospital for his tuberculosis patients and accommodations for his experiments. This meas-ure is taken pending Government action in the matter.

There sailed for Berlin on the Normannia yesterday to study Dr. Koch's method Dr. D. O. Edson, in the interest of a number of physicians who are anxious to open a hospital for consumptives; Dr. James Guiteras, of Philadelphia, and Dr. G. B. Bettini Di loise, who is sent by "Il Progresso Itale-Americane." Moise, who is sent by "Il Progresso Halo Americano.

Dr. David Hunter McAlpin, Jr., will go to Europe
to study the methods of preparing the lymph. Dr.
McAlpin goes to Germany as the representative of the
Carnegie Laboratory of the Bellevue Hospital Medical
College, and will meet in Berlin Dr. Edward K. Dunham, another instructor in the Carnegie Laborators,
who formerly worke dunder Dr. Koch and who has been

TO TEACH AMERICAN DOCTORS THE NEW METHOD.

Washington, Nov. 20.-The Department of State informed by cable from the Consul-General at Berlin that Dr. Koch's colleague. Dr. Cornet, is willing to receive a few well recommended doctors in clinic der-ing the experiments in the treatment of tuberculosis.

London, Nov. 20.-Lieutenant Troup, who w passenger from New-York on the steamer Saale, has landed at Southampton. In an interview regarding the candal connected with the rear-guard of the Stanley Emin Pacha Relief Expedition, Mr. Troup said Stanley had only retailed gossip of the messroom and hears ay avoid further personal discussion of the matter, unless he was forced to continue it.

Brussels, Nov. 20.—The "Independance Belge" says that the pressure brought to bear by General Sir Garnet Wolseley compelled Stanley to give Major Barttelot command of the rear-guard.

patriotic utterances with cries of "Down with Crispi BUFFALO BILL'S WAR NEWS. asked Miles "What Washington" purposed doing if the Messiah made the Triple Alliance." A CRASH IN PHILADELPHIA.

DECLARING THAT THE TROOPS HAVE HAD A FIGHT WITH THE SIOUX.

GENERAL MILES APPARENTLY CONFIDENT THAT THE SOLDIERS ARE IN SUFFICIENT FORCE AMONG SOME OF THE WHITE RESI-

DENTS-THE GHOST DANCES Chicago, Nov. 20 .- William F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," at 9 o'clock to-night told a representative

of the Associated Press that General Miles had just received word that the troops under General Brooke had a fight with the Indians this afternoon between Rushville and Pine Ridge. The extent of the casualties and result of the engagement has not yet been learned. "Buffalo Bill" expressed confidence that General Miles would, "if et alone by the Government," settle the trouble expeditiously. General Miles could not be seen o-right either at his headquarters or at his hotel. It was stated that he had gone out in company with Colonel Corbin, his assistant adjutant-

General Brooke and his command reached Pine Ridge Agency this morning. Two troops of cavalry that have been patrolling the north side of tiles, who, in the event of an uprising, would have the reservation all summer will join the command to contend with the severe weather and consequent to-morrow. The Pine Ridge Indians were greatly excited. They continued their dancing. A dispatch from Standing Rock Agency, N. D., says:

"The news that troops have been ordered to the reservation has spread rapidly among the savages and the general effect has been bad. Several hundred of the braves have disappeared. There was evident fright in some quarters, and it was the general impression that the bucks were running away from what they regard as an impending calamity. It may be, however that they were bent upon pillage and murder, or have galloped across the country to incite the Northern Cheyennes, the most excitable band of Indians West, to take arms against the whites,

"Major McLaughlin, the agent here, has just returned from Sitting Bull's camp on Grand River. He reports that the dances are still going on, but that Sitting Bull's influence has weakened greatly in the last week. Now he has no more than a the present trouble, as given him in the press dishundred or so of followers. He received Major McLaughlin cordially, but the young bucks scowled at the agent as though he were not welcome. He had a long talk with Sitting Bull, and is satisfied that the old chief's faith in the coming of the Messiah is on the decline. General Ruger's presence here last week had the effect of reducing Sitting Bull's followers by nearly one-half, so that now he has not enough men to carry on a campaign if he wanted to."

Valentine, Neb., is full of refugees from the Indian country. At a rough estimate 1,200 men, women and children have fled from the country north of the railroad and about the Pine Ridge Agency. Every freight train that stopped at the small side tracks west of here was besieved by people demanding to be carried east. People who came down the line from Rushville brought the worst possible rumors. It was reported that Agent Royer, who has charge of the Pine Ridge Agency, appeared at Rushville on Monday night, bringing with him Thunder Bear, a sergeant of indian police, and American Horse. Both of these men had been doing their utmost to quiet the Indians, and had carried their opposition to the Ghost Dance so far on Monday that knives were drawn on them by the infuriated redmen, and the agent was compelled to bring them down to Rushville to prevent trouble. American Horse has completely lost his influence with the Indians, and it is said that the Indian police are useless. American Horse and Thunder Bear stayed in Rush-He said he thought it was no longer safe for them at the agency. It was aid, however, that the traders at the agency have ot left, and they think that their families and heir property are in no great danger,

Troops from both the East and West have been pushed on to Rushville. That is the nearest point on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad to the Pine Ridge Agency. About 600 men have reached that point. These troops were within about forty miles of the Indians and could be used at twelve hours' notice, if necessary, against the excited Sioux at the Rosebud Agency, where two white men are leading a Ghost

Word has been received that Frank Gruard, a Government scout, has reached Buffalo, Wyo., with information that parties of Sioux Indians are with information that parties of Sioux Indians are travelling up the Powder River Valley toward the Big Horn region. This caused alarm lest depredations should be committed upon the ranchmen of the Big Horn Valley and the big cattle herds of the region. The Indians, if not headed off, would probably cross the Big Horn Valley to the Shoshone Reservation, where there are 1,700 Shoshones and Arapahoes. These Indians have gone through one Messiah craze, and it is doubtful whether they could be stirred up again. The troops in the region are three companies of the 5th Cavalry at Fort McKinney, near Buffalo, under Colonel Guy V. Henry, and several companies of cavalry at Fort Washakie, on the Shoshone Reservation, near Minnewaukan, N. D., are not specially stirred up as yet. All the troops at Fort Totten have been removed to Standing Rock.

At the house of Railroad Commissioner Hallon, twelve miles west of Mandan, N. D., sixty refugees are staying for safety. Pickets are out at night and rules of military garrison are observed. On Wednesday night Picket Hoff shot at Picket Massingham, thinking he was an Indian, the bullet grazing Massingham's head. Guns and ammunition were sent out yesterday. Two hundred Arickarees were sent over to the east side of the river to go to Fort Berthold. The authorities feared that they would be mistaken for Sioux by settlers, if they went on the west side of the Missouri. A correspondent talked with an Arlekaree concerning the feeling among the Sioux on the reservation whom the Arickarees have been visiting. He said:

"The Sioux are in good shape for a fight. They travelling up the Powder River Valley toward the Big Horn region. This caused alarm lest depre-

"The Sioux are in good shape for a fight. They have pienty of guns and ammunition, and also have all the jerked beef they got off the prairies after the late prairie fire, when several hundred cattle were burned to death. The Arickarees are friendly with the whites and we don't want to fight ourselves, but we would like to see the Sioux go on the warpath, because it would mean larger rations for all the Indians in the Dakotas. I don't know whether or not the Sioux set the recent fires that destroyed so much property, but believe they did. The Sioux say that they have the white man's meat to eat while fighting white men. Sioux expect the Messiah every day. There are 300 young bucks missing from the reservation. Scouts and Indian police don't know where they are. We are friends of the whites and not of the Sioux, but the Sioux gave us forty ponies, so we will be their friends whatever happens."

At this juncture an old Indian thought the boy had talked enough and pulled him away. The boy was educated at Perthold, but, like mest educated Indians, is lapsing into savagery. Everybody is praying for a blizzard.

A dispatch from Chamberlafh, S. D., reports an interview with Debose, a Yankton Reservation Indian, who was leading a party with fifteen or twenty wagons loaded with his people. These Indians are well taught, and it had been thought that they would not be led away by the Messiah craze that is now causing so much excitement among the Indians west of the river, but the talk with Debose begought out the fact that they also believe in the couning of the Indian Messiah, who visiting. He said:
"The Sioux are in good shape for a fight. They

among the Indians west of the river, but the talk with Debose brought out the fact that they also believe in the coming of the Indian Messiah, who will wipe the whites from the face of the earth. Emissaries of the Messiah are now working among the Sioux and Lower Brules, notwithstanding the vigilance of the agency authorities. An effort will be made to capture the disturbers.

Washington, Nov. 20 (Special)..." The Star" gives an Army officer who has just returned from the scene of the Indian troubles as its authority for this story about General Miles:

ago, he had a lengthy conversation with a number of the more prominent chiefs and head men. The redskins wanted to find out the white man's programme, and

his appearance.
"The Great Father will send soldiers," answered the

"The Great Father will send
General.
"Hicap soldiers?" said the General. "More
"Yes, heap soldiers," said the General. "More
soldiers than any of you ever saw, and when they come
1'll whale h-1 out of you."

NO ALARMING NEWS AT WASHINGTON: THE WAR DEPARTMENT STILL DISINCLINED TO BELIEVE AN INDIAN OUTBREAK IMMINENT.

Washington, Nov. 20 (Special).-Despite the war like dispatches from the West, the officials at the War Department still do not expect an Indian outbreak The concentration of troops in the vicinity of Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies was done to allay public apprehension and on the request of the citizens. The official telegrams received to-day from General Miles and General Ruger have the same confidence of previous reports that the Indians will do no fighting Still, as Assistant Adjutant-General Breck acknowledged to day: "There is no telling what an Indian may do." Experience warrants the supposition that the Indians will not select the opening of a Dakota winter as the time for fighting. This is the view the War Department takes of the threatened campaign. and, while distance from the scene may warp judgment respecting the real condition of things, this view is based on the reports that come direct from the Army officers in the Departments of Dakota and the Platte. Nothing has been received so far from Gen eral Miles which places him in the excited attitude of the unofficial dispatches. The troops at present in readiness for act on outnumber the possible hos deprivation of food and shelter for man and horse. A campaign under such circumstances is bound to be short-lived. General Schofield and General McKeever, Acting

Adjutant-General, agree that fears are groundless. The Indian leaders are credited with a foresight that would prevent something very like suicide. partment will investigate thoroughly the causes which have contributed to the present excitement. There is, apparently, some influence at work that is offsetting the Government control of the Indians. As General McKeever said to-day: "The sloux have always beer treated well by the Government, and no denial is made that the tribe is discontented. If the white settlers have mistreated the Indians, as is claimed by certain observers, a correction of the abuse will be insisted upon by the War Department," It is said here, how ever, that the discontent among the Indians is often the result of injudicious criticism of the Government in presence of chiefs who are too willing to believe the are imposed upon. The prominence of sitting Bull in patenes, redirects Departmental attention to the Indian diplomatist." If General Ruger's observations result in sustaining the allegations of Indian agents and settlers it is likely that sitting Bull and other leaders will be arrested and tried by court-martial. An army officer on duty at the Department said to-day that faith was shaken in certain of the chiefs, and that faith was shaken in certain of the chiefs, and that sitting buil should long ago have been sent to Mount vernon barracas, Alabama. He thought that such action was not too late now. He argued that the Army lost influence by the fact that the Custer messacre was not more severely punished.

On the late hour tenight tieneral schofield had received no dispatches of any character in regard to the Indian situation. He had expected to learn further of the movements of the troops early in the evening, but was disappointed, and was utterly without news.

AN OBSERVANT ARMY OFFICER. REPORTING TO GENERAL MILES THE FEELING

AMONG THE VARIOUS TRIBES OF SAVAGES. Chicago, Nov. 20.-General Miles received a lette o-day dated at Camp Poplar River, Mont., November 17, which came from one of the Army officers at that post, and contained considerable matter of interest with reference to the agitation among the Indians in the far Northwest concerning the new Messiah. The

"I arrived here last night at 12 o'clock, and ex pect to continue my journey westward to-morrow. Captain Wheaton, commanding here, thinks that all the Indians on the reservation believe in the Messiah craze. He says that even the more intelligent haifbreeds believe in it. Some of the younger Indian have recently procured new Winchesters, where he does not know. The Indians here, as a whole, are not well ville, but Agent Royer returned, and on Tuesday armed, but if they had money they could soon arm ociation, of which the Marquis de Lafayette was the again appeared, bringing with him, this time, his themselves. I had a talk with Mr. Scobey, the Indian that one of the most prominent Indians in the tribe believes in it. There has been no great excitement here yet upon the subject, nor any religious dance but there is a deep and universal interest, and a belief that there will be astonishing supernatural manifesta-

tions in their behalf before long.

"The agent says that at the time of the trouble with the Gros Ventres, three years ago, although the Sloux were unfriendly to the Crows, still there was universal sympathy with Sword-Bearer, and disappointment when his supernatural claims proved to be false. Of October 22 one of Sitting Bull's lieutenants White Gut, and two other Sloux came here and pre-dicted the new doctrine. They denounced the schools and told the Indians here to provide themselves with arms and ammunition, and to meet the other Indians jext spring in the Black Hills country. They were ordered off the reservation, but instead of going back to Sitting Buil they went to Woody Mountain, north of the British line, to carry the tidings to the remnant. of Ogallalas and Uncapapas that are still there.

"A loyal Indian, who lives sixteen miles away, wa at the agency to-day, and I have just had a long talk with him. Whatever he may have said to others, he has no belief in the new craze. He says that sitting Bull has been particularly 'bad hearted' since the death of his only surviving child, one year ago, He has a lot of ugly Indians about him, who en-courage each other, and they talk and pow-wow, and keep up the excitement to such a plich that there is danger of bloodshed before things can be quieted. He says that if the Indians with Sitting Bull should start a disturbance or outbreak and were not quickly quelled a party of young warriors from here would very likely start across the country to join him. He agrees that the belief in the Messiah is practically unanimous. There is no intention of any outrages at present, but the Indians are hoping to do something wonderful. There are still forty-eight lodges of Ogalialas and Uncapapas north of the boundary line about Woody Mountain. They have no chief, but their principal spokesman is a Brule sioux named Black Bull. There are about 300 of these Indians. Two of the Inkpaduta Indians who sloux named Black Bull. There are about 300 of these Indians. Two of the Inkpaduta Indians who were in the Custer affair in the Little Big Horn, and four other Indians concerned in the Minnesofa massacre of 1862, are at some distance east of Woody Monntain, north of Turtle Mountain. One of these warriors claims to have General Custer's horse, a medium-sized sorrel, and it is believed that his claim is genuine. The Inkpaduta massacre occurred twenty-eight years ago, and only thirteen or four-teen warriors were eligaged in it. Two of them were killed, and probably the two referred to are were killed, and probably the two referred to are were killed, and were afraid to come in when the others did.

"He also says that the Gros Ventres, or the Fort Belknap Reservation Indians, are excited over the Messiah, and are more ugly than the Indians here. After White Gut's visit, a small party of Indians started from here to visit Sitting Bull, and also to standing Rock Agency, one of them, Yellow Hawk, said he had a revelation ordering him to kill himself as a test of faith, with the promise that he should be raised from the dead. He committed suicide, accordingly, and the party went on without him. When they reached Standing Rock they found Yellow Hawk there alive and well, having been resurrected and assisted by the Messiah to the agency in advance of his companions. The party has not yet returned, but this is the story that they sent back."

General Miles referred to the fact that in 1862, during the War of the Recellion, this Indian chief Inkpaduta, who is at the head of his band, was concerned in the massacre, which is a matter of history. Within the space of ten days 800 persons were massacred in cold blood. The General has no hestancy in saying that he regards the Indian Inkpaduta above referred to, as one of the most dangerous and bloodthirsty redskins in that part of the ceeling. The history words, the principal danger now is that the violent element may leave the reservation. The appearance of General Brooke will were in the Custer affair in the Little Big Horn, and

THE RED MEN QUIET AT PIERRE. Pierre, S. D., Nov. 20.-Indians on the agency tributary here are peaceable. No trouble whatever is ap-

SUSPENSION OF THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF BARKER BROS. & CO.

THE LIABILITIES PLACED AT \$5,000,000-THE DIS

ASTER CHIEFLY DUE TO UNPROFITABLE RAIL-ROAD ENTERPRISES AND LOSSES INCURRED

BY SUSTAINING TWO CORPORATIONS-THE MARKET NOT SERIOUSLY AF-

OF THE FIRM. THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20 .- In spite of the rumos which gained some ground yesterday in Third-st., that a large house, presumably Barker Brothers, was in serious difficulties, the announcement of the Stock Exchange this morning that the firm had suspended created an intense sensation. Among commercial and financial men the surprise that an assignment had not been averted was extreme. The assignment was made to Edward Mellor, son-in-law of Wharton Barker. The house, which is one of the oldest in the city, stood among the richest and most respectable. and for a short time serious consequences were feared. Barker Bros., however, were known to do only a banking business, and the explanation of the disaster afforded by the recent raid upon Reading and the prevailing stringency in money was too obvious not to relieve the stock market, which suffered for only a time. Prices were affected to some extent, Lebigh Navigation undergoing a sharp decline on the belief that the em-barrassed firm was interested in the stock; and

Reading also declining, though reacting before

Anxiety was at once felt, however, for the safety of the Investment Company of Philadelphia and the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, the two extensive institutions founded by Wharton Barker, the junior member of the firm. The former of these, chartered in 1871, doubled its capital of \$2,000,000 eighteen months ago, and has recently taken under its wing the new Investment Trust Company, with a capital of \$1,-000,000. The Finance Company, generally understood to have grown out of the Investment Company, began business with a capital of \$5,000,-000. Among the capitalists behind these companies are some of the wealthiest men in the city, Henry C. Gibson and Charlemagne Tower, jr., being conspicuous among the directors of the Finance Company, while Mr. Gibson is vice-president of the Investment Company. On the Finance Company's board are also George DeB. Keim, George W. Blabon, T. Morris Perot and Philip C. Garrett; and T. Wistar Brown, Morton McMichael and William Wood are among the Investment Company's directors. Wharton Barker was a director on both boards and president of the Finance Company. The presidency of the Investment Company had recently devolved, after the death of William Brockie, upon Henry M.

Hoyt, jr., the son of ex-Governor Hoyt. One immediate cause of the failure was soon said to be the losses incurred by Barker Brothers in buying up stock in both companies to support them on the declining market. Both companies have done an extensive business in placing large issues of railroad bonds. Of the two, only the finance company is supposed to be in danger. The investment company had in December last an undivided surplus of \$452,000, and has been paying 6 per cent dividends. The finance company is much more directly connected with the Barkers, Wharton Barker holding \$700,000 of its capital stock. This has recently sold down from par to 75, and on the news of the failure to-day it dropped to 60. The liabilities of the comp are \$6,500,000, and its surplus is only about

The meeting of the Board to-day was awaited with anxiety, as it was felt that further failures Prompt measures had already been taken to avert a ran on the company. At the meeting Wharton Barker's resignation as president was accepted, and the vice-president, Charlemagne Tower, was elected his successor. A committee of three directors was selected to act as advisers to the president for the present. A syndicate, consisting of Drexel & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., the Provident Life and Trust Company, and the Pennsylvania Company for the Insurance of Lives and the Granting of Annuities, has been formed for the purpose of advancing to the Finance Company any amount of money that may be necessary to

meet its outstanding liabilities. The first feeling to-day was one of great surprise that the Barkers had not availed themselves of help which would certainly have been forthcoming if they had called for it. Mr. Drexel is reported as saying that he deeply regretted the failure, and would have been glad to have helped the Barkers out. Other large houses expressed themselves similarly. If the assistance given to the finance company proves sufficient, there seems no reason at present to fear anything worse than the inevitable shaking of confidence.

The liabilities of the Barkers themselves are placed to-night at \$5,000,000. The firm has gone under as the result of the failure of extensive railroad enterprises, the decline in value of their marketable securities, and the losses sustained in supporting the stock of the two finance companies. Among the corporations which Barker Brothers & Co. were particularly identified with were the Ohio and Northwestern Railroad Company, Oregon Pacific Railroad Company, San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad Company, and Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company. Besides their interest in the Philadeiphia Investment Company, the Finance Company of Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia Investment Trust Company, they held 2,055 shares of the Lehigh Navigation Company, which has declined over \$30 a share within the last few days; Richmond Terminal and Pennsylvania stock, and a lot of Baltimore and Ohio Car Trust certificates. The firm also had a controlling interest in the Wharton Switch Company, which has an extensive plant at Twenty-second-st. and Washington-ave. One of the most unfortunate investments was

that in the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad. The firm is heavily interested in it. Wharton Barker being one of the directors. The road is familiarly known on the Street as the 'Three C.'s" From the start it has proved a heavy load to carry. It is built through South and North Carolina, and from Tennessee to Kentucky, where it is now in process of construction, but there is a break from North Carolina to Tennessee. The Tennessee mines, from which much was expected, have not answered expectations. Not long ago the Barkers supposed they had secured the co-operation of a German syndicate to assist in building the road, but when negotiations were almost completed the Germans be out, and the Barkers were left with the burden entirely on their hands.

Great sympathy is expressed on all sides for the firm, whose venerable head, Abraham Barker, last year celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entry into the banking business, and at the dinner given him was able to say that in that time he had never sued any man nor been sued for a debt of his own. The house of Barker Brothers was founded in 1842, the partners being Abraham Barker and his brother, the late Andrew Sigourney Barker and his brother, the late Andrew Sigourney Barker. Wharton Barker, the son of Abraham, was admitted as a partner in 1868, and about ten years later came the announcement of the first of the large enterprises which have attracted wide-spread public attention to the firm. This was the financial agency undertaken for the Russian Government in the United States, which gained importance from the then threatened war between Russia and England, and which included the purchase of four warships, two of which, the Zabiaca